Latrobe Valley Naturalist

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A Long-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis* photographed by Graham Stockfeld. Graham spoke about the ecology and conservation of Victorian turtle species at the Club's meeting in May.

Upcoming events

November general meeting: Friday 23 November – Highlights from fifty years of nature study – Ken Harris
Excursion: Saturday 24 November – Baths Reserve, Mirboo North. Meet 10am at Baromi Park in Mirboo North.
Bird Group: Thursday 29 November – EA Wetlands survey. Meet by 8.30am at the Morwell Bridge Gate, off old Princes Hwy.
Bird Challenge Count: Friday 30 November – Sun 2 December.
Christmas Party: Saturday 8 December – David Mules' place
January general meeting: Friday 11 January – Summer Members' Night
Wildflower Walk: Saturday 12 January – Wildflower Walk at Mt Saint Gwinear with Friends of Baw Baw NP
Botany Group: Saturday 9 February – Plants from Mt Buller area.

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General meetings

Held at 7:30 pm on the fourth Friday of each month at the Newborough Uniting Church, Old Sale Road Newborough VIC 3825

Freshwater Turtles

Graeme Stockfeld and Dylan Hill from Turtles Australia Inc. came along to our May meeting, sharing with us their knowledge on Australian freshwater turtle species. As a reptile lover, I must admit that my knowledge of this group was rather limited, so I was looking forward to the evening.

Graeme and Dylan were able to teach me a lot of things I never knew about our turtles, such as how some native species are spreading due to people releasing unwanted pets. It was also suggested that many of these 'pets' had been illegally taken from the wild, because captive-bred turtles do not do well if later released into the wild. And whilst I knew that an introduced species, the Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans,* had established itself around Sydney, I was unaware that it was also found around Melbourne, although it has yet to become naturalised there.

The guys displayed live turtles they had brought along, showing us a few things such as the colour variations between wild and captive turtles of the same species. Most of these turtles had been rescued, usually as unwanted pets. Captive turtles tend to be much lighter than their wild counterparts and can even develop slightly different shaped shells. They also showed us how to determine the sex of a turtle, which simply involved looking at its tail.

Australian freshwater turtles belong to two families, with all but one coming from the Cheluidae, or side-necked turtles. These turtles tuck their heads and legs in under their carapace, with their neck going to one side, hence the name. They have clawed feet that are webbed to varying degrees. The other family found in Australia, the Carettochelyidae, contains only one species, the Pig-nosed Turtle *Carettochelys insculpta*, which is also found in southern New Guinea. It is much more like a marine turtle in that it has a rather soft shell, a short neck and flippers instead of feet.

The Cheluidae can be further broken down into those with a neck longer than their carapace (the long-necked turtles, all from the *Chelodina* genus) and the rest, comprising several genera, all of which have a neck much shorter than their carapace. Short-necked turtles tend to be very opportunistic feeders, eating everything from fruit and algae to invertebrates, small vertebrates and carrion. Long-necked turtles are ambush predators and are strictly carnivorous, taking prey such as small fish, yabbies and tadpoles.



Eastern Long-necked Turtle (Photo: Graeme Stockfeld)

The main part of the talk revolved around conservation of turtle populations, with the greatest threats being habitat loss and predation, usually at the egg stage. It is estimated that, in the past, around 70% of all turtle eggs laid succumbed to natural predators. Having evolved with these rates of predation, it meant that turtles could maintain steady populations. However, foxes are now a major threat to our freshwater turtles with egg predation rates at around 95% in some areas. While at the moment there appears to be a lot of turtles in our waterways and everything is fine, the fact is that the population is ageing. Turtles live for a long time and it could be that, if nothing is done, these turtles will start dying off with no young turtles to replace them.

Dylan suggested that it could be as few as 100 years before we lose all of our freshwater turtles, a rather worryingly short amount of time!

Despite the bad news, there are plenty of people working to help our turtles by baiting foxes and mapping and protecting nests located on both public and private property, so hopefully the situation can be turned around and turtles will still be here for many years to come. Information on

how to protect turtle nests can be found on the website of Turtles Australia Inc. at *http://www.turtlesaustralia.org.au*.

The night ended on a light-hearted note with everyone searching for an adventurous little Eastern Long-necked Turtle *Chelodina longicollis* that had done a runner. It was eventually located behind a filing cabinet.

Matt Campbell

The Knob Reserve & Swallow Lagoon 26.05.2018

It was a sunny day for our trip to Stratford, led by David Mules. It began at The Knob Reserve, a park which is now jointly managed by the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) and the State of Victoria.

We were met on site by Grattan, one of the local Gunaikurnai leaders. Grattan outlined the history of the park and explained current management practices.



Avon River at The Knob Reserve (Photo: Tamara Leitch).

The Knob Reserve was transferred back to the Gunaikurnai people in October 2010 together with nine other parks and reserves when Native Title was recognised across Gippsland. This is the only park that is jointly managed, the other nine being managed directly by Parks Victoria. The Gunaikurnai are the first aboriginal group in Victoria to have their native title recognised and this provides a framework for other aboriginal groups to follow in their negotiations with the Victorian state government.

The Knob has cultural significance as it was an important meeting place of the five tribes that comprise the Gunaikurnai people, with the Brayakaulung being the local one. Gathering places for indigenous people usually involve water, and the Avon River that flows through here is a main feature of the park. The river would have enabled transport (via canoe) and provided a rich source of food for the indigenous people. The lookout provided a good vantage point for viewing smoke signals, or in Grattan's words "to check out who is around."

GLaWAC are managing the park with a desire to foster cultural knowledge and public awareness of their people's long history in the area. Currently they are planning to upgrade the facilities and provide better cultural education and engagement in this park of 59 hectares.
One issue the Gunaikurnai face is how to manage other users of the park. The local Stratford Pony Club occupies a corner of The Knob Reserve. The Pony Club has been issued a licence for the part of the reserve they use, but now needs a permit to access other areas. Community events are sometimes held at The Knob, including the local school cross-country run. Bike riders also use the park. The Gunaikurnai want to minimise the impact of these uses and preserve the cultural values of the park.

The park is part of the Bataluk Cultural Trail which extends from Sale to Cape Conran and includes other parks such as Mitchell River National Park (Den of Nargun). The local cultural centre in



Grattan in front of a scar tree (Photo: Wendy McDonald).

Bairnsdale, the Krowathunkooloong Keeping Place, houses aboriginal art and crafts and sets out the story of the Gunaikurnai people.

The Gunaikurnai continue to develop their Joint Management Plan, working with partners such as Parks Victoria and the local Catchment Management Authority. They carry out "On Country" tours for these other agencies to help those working with Gunaikurnai to better understand the land.

There are currently eight Gunaikurnai rangers who manage the park under the *Aboriginal Heritage Amendment Act 2016*. They conduct field work and assessments as well as leading groups. Most of these have come on board after completing formal studies in land management. For the past two years they have been based at Forestec near Bairnsdale but are also looking to set up another office somewhere in the Latrobe Valley, possibly in Morwell. They produce a quarterly newsletter and Grattan handed out copies to our members.

Through the Melbourne Museum, the Gunaikurnai have access to the journals of Alfred Howitt, one of the first Europeans to explore the area in the later part of the 19th Century. These journals provide valuable insights into the knowledge, practices and language of the indigenous people at that time.

A recent survey revealed there is significant biodiversity in the park, with a number of threatened plant species to be found. Some exclusion plots have been created to protect threatened species, although Grattan didn't say what they were and we didn't see any of the plots.

Swallow Lagoon Nature Conservation Reserve is a short drive north of Stratford. It was established in April 2002 and covers an area of 194.7 hectares. It contains a variety of vegetation types including Plains Grassy Woodland, Lowland Forest, Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland and derived native grassland. Grassy Woodlands are considered to be endangered in the Gippsland Plains bioregion and patches of this size and type are of high priority for conservation.



Lunch at Swallow Lagoon (Photo: Wendy McDonald)

It was about a 10 minute drive from The Knob. We parked on the road as the gate was unfortunately locked, and wandered in to find a suitable spot for our picnic lunch before exploring this reserve.

It was interesting to note that there is no actual lagoon, with 'Swallow Lagoon' being an early name for the whole area, although there is a swamp located not far from the reserve. In the early 1900s the park was used as a sheep paddock but was not extensively grazed, being utilised only in really dry years, about once every 10 years or so. It was fenced with a locked gate by Parks Victoria about a year ago in an effort to keep motorbikes out.

Mitch Smith, a local who is also a member of the Sale & District Field Naturalists Club, was on hand to point out significant flora. He advised us that there are over 50 native orchids to be found here and he regularly assists with orchid surveys. There have not been many fires in the park, and there has been little disturbance, so it is good for pollinators.

The park was very dry and there were very few birds, in fact hardly any wildlife, but we did manage to spot some very small and very active baby skinks, which were also very difficult to photograph! Birds that were seen during the afternoon included Grey Butcherbird, Weebill, Superb Fairy-wren, Crimson Rosella, Brown Thornbill and Eastern Spinebill.

Mitch pointed out an exclusion zone, fenced off as a test site. However, it was hard to see the difference between the protected site and the surrounding vegetation.

The main eucalypt to be found here is the Gippsland Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis ssp. mediana.* Black Wattle *Acacia mearnsii* and Hedge Wattle *Acadia paradoxa* are also present.

The understorey consists of native grasses such as Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra*, Wallaby Grass *Austrodanthonia sp.* and Spear Grass *Austrostipa sp.* Other flora in the park includes Black She-oak *Allocasuarina littoralis*, Burgan *Kunzea sp.* and Red and Yellow Box *Eucalyptus polyanthemos* and *E. melliodora*. There is also Spiny-headed Mat-rush *Lomandra longifolia* and other sedges. One of the few plants actually in flower was Cranberry Heath *Astroloma humifusum*, a small groundcover with a growth habit like a clump of moss. We also spotted the leaves of some of the small orchids, but without a flower these were very difficult to identify.



A herbivore exclusion plot (Photo: Wendy McDonald).

After wandering around for a while, most of us headed back to the vehicles and departed by 3.00pm. Thanks to our leader for a most interesting excursion to these two parks.

Wendy McDonald

Australian Fur Seals

In June, Dr Rebecca McIntosh gave a presentation to the Club on Australian Fur Seal populations and their conservation. Rebecca is a research scientist with Phillip Island Nature Parks, has an honorary appointment with Monash University and has previously worked at Macquarie Island and the Galapagos Islands.

Rebecca's work is research-driven and as fur seals are the top predator within their ecosystem, she is able to detect and identify broader ecological problems through studying the seals. Her role involves research to identify and solve problems, as well as promoting ecotourism to attract funding for projects, and educating the community to facilitate conservation awareness and behaviour change.

Seal Rocks is Australia's main fur seal colony, with 30,000 seals occupying 8 hectares of land, though they are never all there together. There are 35 species of seals in the world, in three families: The Otariids (eared and furred seals), Phocids (true seals) and Odobenids (the walrus is the only living species).

The Australian Fur Seal genus *Arctocephalus* migrated from Africa to Australia 18,000 – 12,000 years ago. Elephant Seals previously occurred in Bass Strait, but have disappeared over the years, and Australian Sea Lions could be put on the endangered list as the population of 14,000 is decreasing.



Australian Fur Seals (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Rebecca is now studying historical aboriginal knowledge of seals in an attempt to piece together a complete story.

As seals are predators that apply top-down pressure on other species in the food chain, it is important for us to understand them. However, for research to be effective, it needs to be adaptive, reliable, repeatable, ethical

and translatable, and involve the community, industry and government. Rebecca's research monitors the health of seal populations by focusing on diet, microbes, foraging behaviour, fisheries interactions, entanglement rates, marine plastic pollution and ecotoxicology.

In 1975, shooting of fur seals was prohibited and the population subsequently increased. In the past, counts were undertaken every five years by catching, marking and resighting individuals. The 2013-14 census showed a drop in numbers, and it was also a bad year for shearwaters and penguins. There had been a 40% decline in 10 years. In 2017-18, the current trend is still decreasing. This could be due to a number of causes such as the colony having reached capacity, the health of the seals declining, or plastics impacting upon them. Rebecca plans to monitor populations with more frequent inspections using drones, which are now routinely used for counting animals as they use a remote pilot, which causes less disturbance, and the counts are more accurate. Citizen scientists, including school children, are assisting researchers by counting adults and pups in photos taken by drones through an online program called 'Seal Spotter'.

Analysis of drone photos also detects more entangled seals than previous counting methods. There are high rates of marine entanglement, largely from commercial and recreational fishing gear and balloon ribbons. Pups and juveniles are more playful than adults and therefore more easily entangled in debris. Plastics are also entering the food chain, with scat analysis showing 15% of fur seals have plastic in their digestive tract. Shearwater fledglings that died before they left the island have been found with their stomachs 100% full of plastic. Microfibres from clothes (particularly polar fleece) are the most common plastic items in the ocean, breaking down into pieces so tiny that, once ingested, they are leaving the gut and penetrating the organs. Germany is reportedly developing a bag to wash clothes in that prevents microfibres from entering the environment.

Diseases and toxins are another major threat to the seals. Rebecca mentioned a high prevalence of alopecia occurring in the colony on Lady Julia Percy Island, believed to have been caused by hormone-disrupting dioxins present in the environment. The seals' fur insulates them against the cold water, so hair loss can result in the animals spending more energy on keeping warm and less energy in growth or reproduction. Pollutants may also have other impacts on the seals, including reducing their immunity to bacterial disease (eg. brucellosis, tuberculosis) and infection by parasites (eg. hookworm). Contaminants enter the marine environment through many anthropogenic sources including industrial processing, agriculture, energy production and waste disposal.

Rhonda Fitch

Lyrebird Walk Excursion 23.06.2018

On an overcast and cold morning, 12 well-rugged-up field naturalists met at 10 am in the carpark at Lyrebird Walk, close to Mirboo North. David Mules welcomed us and handed out Emergency Contact forms, encouraging us to fill them out and carry them with us on all excursions. David also alerted us to the great concern about plans for clearfelling of the forest near Mirboo North, which would come close to the northern section of Lyrebird Walk.

Ken Harris, our leader for the day, took us on a circular route beginning at the River Walk near the picnic area. We passed through wonderful stands of Messmate, Narrow-leaved Peppermint, and Mountain Grey Gum. A large variety of fungi of every shape, size and colour kept the photographers busy – particularly a clump of over 50 pale tan ones close to the river, and white jelly and yellow coral fungi along the way.



Hypholoma australe (Photo: Tamara Leitch)



Pixies' Parasols (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

The forest appeared empty of birds until a flock of Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoos flew overhead. We reached Lizzys Leap, a small clearing, where we saw a Scarlet Robin on a fence post near a large Blackwood tree. Next we were alerted to Gang-gangs calling and seven were seen in the treetops.

While we were hoping to hear a Lyrebird, calls that followed came from a large group of Satin Bowerbirds – males and females – which are not common in this area and were thrilling first sightings for several people. Yellow Robins and Grey Fantails kept entertaining us along the track.

It was rather early for most flowering plants and shrubs but on the second half of the walk there were several clumps of Pink Heath, Wiry Bauera, Bushy Needlewood and Narrow-leaved Wattle beginning to flower. Also in this area there were several species of Banksia in flower. The highlight for many of the botanists was a small patch of Club Moss *Lycopodium deuterodensum,* a very ancient plant that propagates from spores and is only found in a few places.

The forest also contained many different ferns: Rough and Soft Tree Fern, Bristle Fern, Soft Water Fern, Coral Fern and King Fern – the latter a specialty of Lyrebird Walk.

Near the end of our walk, at Piets Park, the blackened trunks of the eucalypts reminded us of the ravages of the 2009 bushfires.

The day concluded with lunch together back at the picnic area, then a hasty retreat to the cars as it began to rain. Another great excursion, and our appreciation goes to the Friends of Lyrebird Forest Walk for well-maintained tracks and excellent signage.

Meryl Cracknell



Club moss (Photo: Tamara Leitch)

Birding in Drouin 03.07.2018

A good time was had today, as usual, when 8 members of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalists joined 3 members of the Friends of Drouin's Trees for a bird day in Drouin and surrounding environs.

We started at the Drouin Wastewater Treatment Plant and ticked off 29 species. The authorities very kindly gave permission for us to amble right around the ponds and it was a delight to see nine duck species including a good number of Pink-ears and Blue-bills.

Wader species were a bit scarce but eventually we got some nice close-ups of Red-kneed Dotterels. Other birds making use of a small patch of reed bed on the edge of one pond were Red-browed Finches, Superb Fairy-wrens and Brown Thornbills.

Next we headed out to Picnic Point and Thornells Reserve at Longwarry North for lunch and to look for some 'bush species' in the reserve. With plenty of eucalypts and mistletoe in flower, we enjoyed spotting a range of honeyeaters – Yellow-faced, White-eared, White-plumed, White-naped, New Holland and Eastern Spinebill were among the 24 species we saw.

The canopy at times was alive with small species but in the now failing light it was difficult to distinguish them, although both pardalotes were ticked several times.

My tally of 43 species in total made it a pretty good day in my book.

Kind regards to all, and thanks to members of LV Field Nats, some who travelled a fair distance to experience the birds of Drouin.

Peter Ware



Keen birdwatchers at Thornells Reserve (Photo: Peter Ware)

**Bird lists for this excursion are available in Appendix I.*

Purple Diuris Survey 2018

The annual Purple Diuris count led by Ken Harris at the Dawson Nature Reserve was quite a dismal affair this year. Only six orchids were found, which is the lowest count ever recorded. The absence of other wildflowers was also very noticeable.

Ken also led a survey at the Longford Road site where the count was also down on previous years. However, the 9337 orchids found on the day were numerous enough to get excited about. A group of students from Federation Training and their lecturer joined our group to make up a strong team of enthusiastic surveyors.

Joelle Champert



Preparing for the Longford Road orchid count (Photo: Joelle Champert)

BIRD CHALLENGE COUNT 2018

This year the bird count is scheduled to start on Thursday 29 November and will conclude on Sunday 2 December. This is a great activity for everyone – even those people who don't "know" their birds very well. The groups are as follows:



Thursday 29 November (Bird Group day)
Group 1: Energy Australia Wetlands, Crinigan Road Reserve

Friday 30 November
Group 2: Edward Hunter Reserve, Moe Treatment Works, Lake Narracan

Saturday 1 December
Group 3: Yarragon South, Uralla Reserve, Trafalgar Settlement Ponds
Group 4: Traralgon Railway Reservoir Conservation Reserve, Wirilda

Sunday 2 December
Group 5: Mathison Park, Morwell NP
Group 6: Jeeralang Junction

Interested people should contact Joelle by email joelle.champert@gmail.com or by ringing 0459 504 305

ALPINE WILDFLOWER WALK 2019

On Saturday 12th January 2019, members of the Friends of Baw Baw National Park invite you to an enjoyable and informative walk at Mt Saint Gwinear. The number of participants will be limited to 30 so LVFNC members **will need to register by early December** by contacting Alix at alixw@bigpond.com or phoning 5127 3393.

We will be meeting at the Mt Saint Gwinear carpark at 9.30am for a 10.00am start and returning in the late afternoon.

Our leaders will be botanist John Davies and ecologist Greg Hollis who will interpret the subalpine environment and identify and discuss the plants and animals that we see. A moderate level of fitness is required.

You will need to bring and carry your lunch and water. Wear walking shoes and clothing suitable for an alpine environment, including wet weather gear. Weather conditions can change rapidly on the plateau, so be prepared! Don't forget your camera and binoculars.

CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Club's Christmas Party this year will be held at David & Jacqui Mules' place at 408 Connection Road, Narracan, on Saturday 8th December. Celebrations commence at 12 noon. Please BYO food for the BBQ, drinks, table and chairs. Punch, Christmas cake, tea and coffee provided, and of course… the Quiz!

REPORT ON BUSINESS MEETING 21.10.2018

Finance

Cash Management Trading Account: $1,933.64 Term Deposit: $17,219.73

Business Arising, Correspondence & General Business

- Club Summer Camp 2019 at Mt Buller: Accommodation at Merrijig Lodge sounds suitable and we are being sent a quote for the 4 days.
- Dawson Railway Reserve signage: Denis reported that text for the sign has been drafted. Ken Harris and Kylie Singleton have many photos. Work is continuing on a species list and Koori names are hopefully going to be included where possible. Kylie is gathering quotes; there is money for a sign but not yet for a shelter. Churchill Men's Shed would be happy to make the shelter. The official opening may be spring next year. Another meeting will be held in early Nov.
- Talia Duell's request for monitoring projects that might be able to utilise a scent-detection dog and handler: From discussions David S has had with Talia, he thinks this is impractical and we won't pursue it further.
- Digitising plant lists: Wendy and Phil still to discuss this further.
- ClimateWatch in Parks workshop on 10 Oct 2018 run by EarthWatch and Parks Victoria was attended by Ken H and many Friends of Morwell NP members. They want schools involved and have selected Fosters Gully for regular surveys of particular species identified as being potentially impacted by climate change.
- Request received from interns at Latrobe City to visit Club and canvas our views on a Strzelecki-Alpine Biolink. Rose emailed, asking them to contact her by phone but no response yet. Club had input into the Biolink earlier this year so we should remain involved and ask for an update. Ken Harris and Matt Campbell, as members of Friends of Morwell NP, have been contacted to discuss the Biolink.
- FungiMap are seeking fungi education opportunities. We would organise the location and take bookings and they will turn up with materials and a fungi expert. Will contact Sapphire and discuss the logistics of making this our April 2019 activity.
- Club mugs: There are only 5 left so Wendy will investigate ordering more.

Conservation Matters

- Replacement of bridge on Traralgon-Tyers Rd: Work will start at end of 2019.
- Australian Paper Energy-from-Waste project: Sylvia Leibrecht has put in a submission regarding the EfW project, focusing on toxic emissions and possible health effects on local residents, and sent us a copy. John Poppins reported that the bill to repeal current logging subsidy arrangements was not successful. He also reported recent news that Bunnings and Officeworks will not buy from businesses that do not have Forest Management Certification, and that VicForests has again failed to achieve certification.
- Mirboo North logging proposal: David S and John Poppins attended a meeting on 19 Sept. The protest group is gathering figures and details on forecast losses for the township and environment if logging proceeds. They are advocating rezoning the blocks to Special Protection Status.
- Ken H attended a talk at Walhalla on the use of a rust to attack Tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum.* This naturally-occurring rust has been very successful in western Victoria, so they have released some in Walhalla.

Guest speaker for November

Ken Harris

Ken's wide range of interests includes birds, plants, lichens and insects, particularly moths and lacewings. Whilst his main local study area has been the Morwell National Park, he has previously lived in England, Pakistan and Canada, and has visited several Asian and African countries as well as the Galapagos Islands. He will discuss highlights of his 50 years of nature study, and share photographs of many special experiences.



Summer Members' Night

Various speakers

January's meeting is our annual Summer Members' Night, where club members can present a short talk (~10 mins) on any topic related to natural history. A projector is available for showing Power Point presentations or photos, if required. If you would like to present to the group on this night, please register your interest by emailing David Stickney at david.stickney@westnet.com.au.



Thank you to everyone who contributed to The LV Naturalist in 2018.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a safe and happy New Year to all our members, their families and friends.

Latrobe Valley Naturalist is the official publication of the Latrobe Valley Field Naturalist Club Inc. The Club subscription includes the "Naturalist".

Brief contributions and short articles on any aspect of natural history are invited from members of all clubs. Articles, including those covering Club speakers and excursions, would typically be around one A4 side in length, should not exceed 1,000 words, and may be edited for reasons of space and clarity. Photos should be sent as an attachment and be a maximum of 1 megabyte in size.

Responsibility for the accuracy of information and opinions expressed in this magazine rests with the author of the article.

Contributions should be addressed to:

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Deadline for articles to be considered for inclusion in the next issue (January/February): 2 January 2019

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The Naturalist is generously printed by the office of Russell Northe MLA, Member for Morwell

APPENDIX I – Bird list for Drouin excursion 03.07.2018 (P. Ware)

Drouin Wastewater Treatment Plant

Australasian Grebe
Australasian Shoveler
Australian Shelduck
Australian Wood Duck
Black-shouldered Kite
Blue-billed Duck
Brown Thornbill
Chestnut Teal
Crimson Rosella
Eastern Rosella
Eastern Spinebill
Eurasian Coot
Grey Fantail
Grey Shrike-thrush
Grey Teal
Hardhead
Hoary-headed Grebe
Little Raven
Masked Lapwing
Pacific Black Duck
Pied Currawong
Pink-eared Duck
Purple Swamphen
Red Wattlebird
Red-browed Finch
Red-kneed Dotterel
Superb Fairy-wren
Welcome Swallow
Willie Wagtail

Picnic Point and Thornells Reserve, Longwarry North

Australasian Grebe
Australian King Parrot
Australian Magpie
Australian Wood Duck
Eastern Rosella
Eastern Spinebill
Eastern Yellow Robin
Galah
Golden Whistler
Grey Butcherbird
Grey Fantail
Hardhead
Little Raven
New Holland Honeyeater
Noisy Miner
Pacific Black Duck
Rainbow Lorikeet
Spotted Pardalote
Striated Pardalote
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
White-faced Heron
White-naped Honeyeater
White-plumed Honeyeater
Yellow-faced Honeyeater